

ANTHRACITE WAR AT DOORS OF WHITE HOUSE

ZEIGLER MINERS TRIAL RESUMED; COBB ON STAND

Makes Flimsy Alibi for Having Black-jack

(Special to The Daily Worker)
COURT HOUSE, Benton, Ill., Feb. 9.—The trial of thirteen Zeigler miners on the frame-up charge of assaulting D. S. Cobb, sub-district vice-president, resumed with the examination of prosecution witnesses. The first witness on the stand was Cobb, on whose beating at Local 992 in August 11 has been hung the attempt to railroad the progressive miners' leaders to the penitentiary.

His testimony followed the pattern set by Lon Fox, sub-district president, last Friday, with a few added frills. Like Fox he stated that Stanley Panzer had said something in a foreign language just preceding the attack, and that Henry Corbushley had shouted: "Kill the sons of b—," and that some of the defendants had struck him. It was the very same stuff that the others had memorized and repeated at this trial so carefully.

Produces Alibi.

The high-light of his testimony was his attempt to produce an alibi for having a black-jack in the hall. His alibi is that while he was being beaten he pulled a black-jack from the hand of man and with an innocent air coolly admits having used it to strike someone during the battle. He does not "remember" whom he took it from. Many miners testify that Cobb started the fight by using his black-jack which is now in the possession of the Zeigler police.

During cross-examination, the defense tried to squeeze from Cobb the cause of the trouble in the local union. The prosecution objected and was sustained by the judge.

The very mention of coal weighing is sufficient to send the whole crew into a panic. They know that the whole trouble started because Fox and Cobb sided with the operators to swindle the miners on the coal weighing and deposed the progressive local officers at the demand of the company. The miners also know that Fox and Cobb had their gang at the sub-district office at West Frankfort on Aug. 11 preparing strong-arm plans for the Zeigler meeting that night.

While Cobb denies this, it was dragged out of him that the gang was at the sub-district office that day as well as many of the prosecution witnesses. They are deadly afraid that their strong-arm plans against the Zeigler miners will be exposed.

Alfred Spiegel on cross-examination could not say who struck Cobb and did not know who spoke last at the meeting. This is much important since Stanley Panzer is marked out as precipitating the attack on Cobb by speeches in a foreign language, according to their other witnesses.

Prosecution Coaches Witnesses.

Hughie McKissle rose to the occasion when the state's attorney asked him "As Fox and Cobb were leaving the hall what did Ignatz Simich say." The reply was "He shouted close the door." (Continued on page 5)

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY PROTESTS AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AT ITS CONGRESS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 1.—(By Mail).—The seventh congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, recently closed here, adopted a resolution of warning to all Latin-Americans against the onward march of American imperialism. Unanimous protest was voiced against the sugar trust rule in Cuba culminating in the arrest of Julio Antonio Mella and twelve leading Cuban labor leaders. The Cuban government was pointed to as a typical example of corruption to the role of Wall Street's tool. Other examples cited were those of the dictators Leguia (of Peru), Saavedra (of Bolivia) and J. V. Gomez (of Venezuela).

Following close upon important Communist victories in the Argentine labor movement and at the polls, the seventh congress of the Communist Party of Argentina was one of the most noteworthy in the history of the party. A communication was read from the Communist International expressing agreement with the general line of policy that had been followed during the past year. The delegates expressed complete confidence in the central executive committee, whose list of nominees as presented to the congress was endorsed practically without opposition.

The Communist Party of Argentina has been successfully reorganized on the shop and street nucleus basis.

This Is the 'America' Which Refuses to Recognize Him



(The America of Politicians, Bootleggers, Gangsters and Other Capitalist Henchmen.)

ORGANIZE FOR LIBERATION OF THE COLONIES

Canton Center of World Movement

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Formation, at Canton, China, of the International Association of Oppressed Peoples, is a mark of the gathering of all anti-imperialist forces that characterizes the present period of the disintegration of capitalism as a world system based upon super-profit from the colonies and semi-colonies. The organization was begun some months ago, but detailed and authoritative information regarding it has just been received in this country.

Revolutionary struggle against imperialism is the basic principle of the association, which seeks to unify the anti-imperialist movements of the whole world, in alliance with the class conscious workers in the capitalist countries. At the present time the organization includes Chinese, Koreans, Hindus and Annamites. Invitations have been extended to the nationalist movements of Java and the Philippines, the Inter-Colonial Union of France and the American Negro Labor Congress. The All-America Anti-

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HELP THE COAL STRIKERS!

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., has offered to open food stations in the anthracite mining district where 158,000 miners are on strike.

This offer was accepted unanimously by the general grievance committee of the miners, of which D. A. Edmunds is secretary. A joint committee will be formed. F. G. Siedenkapp, National Secretary of the International Workers' Aid, is now in Wilkes-Barre making final arrangements.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, National Chairman of International Workers' Aid, has started the list with a donation of \$250.

Contributions for the miners should be made out to International Workers' Aid, and sent to D. A. Edmunds, 523 Market St., Kingston, Pennsylvania.

DIST. No. 5, PROGRESSIVE MINERS COMMITTEE AGAINST DUAL UNIONISM; NAIL RED-BAITERS DAMNABLE LIES

(Statement of Progressive Miners' Committee of District No. 5, Pittsburgh.)

The situation among the miners in District 5 is getting from bad to worse. While the operators are carrying on an organized and systematic campaign, to enforce the 1917 scale through the district, nothing or little is being done by the union officials to counter-act this campaign of the open shoppers. These same officials instead continue their red-baiting campaign against the progressive miners. Rumors are now being spread by them that Mike Hallap, the renegade, who is now making an attempt to organize company unions on the basis of the 1917 scale, is a leader of the Progressive Miners' Committee. This is a contemptible lie, and the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America should know it.

The Progressive Miners' Committee was organized in 1922 during the national strike. This committee should not be confused with any of the previous so-called progressive movements which were mostly confused, without a definite program of action and which was springing up from time to time before the elections in the union.

Organized in 1922.

The present progressive miners' committee which was organized in 1922 was the first to begin an energetic campaign of education among the members of the United Mine Workers of America on the basis of policies and a constructive program. Had this program been adopted we would now be stronger than ever and would be in a position to meet the onslaughts of the bloody operators.

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF THE TWIN CITIES AID THE MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of St. Paul and Minneapolis have sent in a donation of \$400 to the striking coal miners of the anthracite district. \$250 of the amount was given by the Twin City board and \$150 from Local No. 155.

In order to replace the money in the treasury the local organizations voted an assessment of \$1 per member, to be collected when conditions in the clothing industry improve and the members are back at work.

FARMER-LABOR MAIN ISSUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Nonpartisans Divided on Question

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 9.—The non-partisan league of North Dakota will hold its state convention at Bismark beginning tomorrow. According to the results of the county conventions held on January 27 the Sorlie-Nye faction will control the state gathering. However, this is not yet absolutely certain. Not all the leaguers, by any means, were against the farmer-labor party, are for Sorlie and Nye.

Farmer-Labor Party an Issue.
The farmer-labor party of North Dakota is sure to come up for consideration at the convention. One faction of the non-partisan league, headed by Lemke, Ingerson and Walker will press the matter of getting the endorsement of the convention for the farmer-labor party. Whether these men will go down the line for the farmer-labor party, in case their proposals are rejected by the convention, is not clear at this time.

A Class Farmer-Labor Party.
From northwestern North Dakota, the stronghold of the non-partisan league, comes reports that some of the militant farmers there, who are convinced of the futility of making any headway against the capitalists who exploit the farmers, except thru a class party, are determined to place farmer-labor tickets in the field this year, regardless of the result of the non-partisan league convention on Wednesday.

Pass Anti-Evolution Bill.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 9.—The Mississippi house of representatives by a vote of 70 to 22, passed a bill forbidding the teaching of the theory that man descended from a lower order of animals in state supported schools. Members of the senate have yet to pass on the measure before it becomes law.

SENATE REQUESTS COOLIDGE TO CALL COAL STRIKE CONFERENCE; FEARS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate today requested President Coolidge to intervene in the anthracite coal strike, by calling the operators and miners to the white house for a conference. The senate's action was taken by the adoption of the Cope-

land resolution, which it twice voted down last week. Its adoption followed a flurry of debate, in which administration leaders characterized the move as "futile," and sought to prevent its passage as an embarrassment to the administration, but the democrats rallied around the resolution and supported by the insurgent republicans it went over, 55 to 21.

Coolidge Afraid to Act.

The resolution specifically requested Pres. Coolidge to initiate action which will settle the strike.

The president, informed questioners that he did not see wherein the situation was changed any by the senate's action, for if it had appeared to him that his intervention would have made peace in the anthracite industry months ago such action would have been taken.

The fact that 55 senators voted in favor of his interceding, however, constituted a serious factor to be considered. The governmental policy has been to regard the situation well in hand as the mine union officials have been allied with the Pennsylvania police in order to crush any militant opposition that may arise and threaten the mine barons. Because of coming congressional elections Coolidge has refrained from intervention. Now, however, the senate insurgent republicans and democrats are forcing his hand. If he refuses he will be accused of cowardice. If he accedes to the request he will antagonize organized labor. Always bewildered, he is now more flabbergasted than ever and has called his advisors into conference to discuss the new turn of affairs.

A sharp debate preceded the senate's action, Senator Borah, of Idaho, demanding that the senate itself invite the operators and miners to a peace conference.

The words "at such time as he thinks best," were added to Cope-land's original resolution at the suggestion of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania. It weakened the resolution, Cope-land said, but he agreed to their inclusion in order to insure its adoption.

On the vote, 27 republicans, 20 democrats and 1 farmer-laborite voted for its adoption while 19 republicans and 2 democrats opposed it. Those opposing included McKinley of Illinois and Williams, Missouri.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent. Senator Reed of Missouri, said the resolution was "another patent remedy, intended to cure everything but capable of curing nothing."

Will "Consider" It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Coolidge would not commit himself this afternoon on the senate's request that he abandon his policy of "hands off" in the anthracite coal strike, and invite the operators and miners to a (Continued on page 2)

LOS ANGELES GREET WALTER TRUMBULL ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21



LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—Walter Trumbull, released from Alcatraz military disciplinary prison, for his activities in the Philippine Communist League and among the soldiers in the Philippines, will speak at the Music-Art Hall, 233 South Broadway, Sunday evening, Feb. 21, at 7:30 o'clock. Attorney Stanley Clark of Portland, Oregon, will also speak. The meeting is being held under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense, Los Angeles local and the American Civil Liberties Union, Southern California branch.

Klansmen Burn Down Negro Sub-Division Office in Tampa Suburb

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 9.—A mob of over fifty southern "gentlemen" set fire to the sales office of a Negro subdivision at Washington Park, a northwestern suburb of Tampa. The four policemen near the scene were driven away by the mob, the burning of the sales office by the mob was not reported by the police until a few days after it had occurred and only then because complaints by the Negroes in the subdivision against this act of arson had been made.

It is undoubtedly the work of the Ku Klux Klan as many times during the past few months fiery crosses have been placed before the homes of a number of the property owners in this subdivision.

ONLY 100,000 NEGRO WORKERS IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS OUT OF MANY MILLIONS IN INDUSTRIES

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—(FP).—Probably 100,000 Negro workers are in trade unions, estimates the National Urban League research director, reporting on his survey at the National Urban League conference. He finds 65,492 Negro members in about half the locals of 48 American Federation of Labor national and international unions, in all local unions of Chicago, New York City, Detroit and Washington, D. C., in New Jersey, Delaware, Minnesota, Idaho, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the United Mine Workers in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in the three large independent Negro unions: Railway Men's Independent Benevolent Association, Dining Car Men's Association, and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. New York city has 14,500 Negro unionists; Chicago, 13,000 and Detroit 2,000.

The following eleven American Federation of Labor-unions exclude Negro workers: Boilermakers, switchmen, railway telegraphers, railway carmen, railway mail association, railway clerks, commercial telegraphers, machinists, wire weavers, glint glass workers, and masters, mates and pilots. Blacksmiths permit Negro helpers' auxiliaries, but prevent promotion and do not admit Negro helpers in shops where white are now employed. Unions without constitutional bars (Continued on page 5)

British Labor Offers Aid to the Coal Strikers

By ALEX REID.

It is very important that the American miners know of the latest action of the leaders of the British workers in calling on the executive of the trades council to act at once to the end that no Welsh coal be shipped to America during the strike of the hard coal miners.

Offers Aid.

It is indeed gratifying to see the workers have some level headed and real union leaders, who desire to use every weapon at their command to make the strike of the miners a success.

From far off Britain the hand of our brothers is extended to us in this in-

dustrial battle, and they call upon workers for international unity in behalf of the workers in the anthracite. The letter of Frank Smith follows.

London, England, Jan. 18, 1926.

To the Trades Councils Secretary.
Dear Comrade:—Herewith we enclose a series of extracts that deal with the strike of 150,000 American anthracite miners, and the export of Welsh coal to assist in breaking that strike. This means that the British trade unionists are being used to defeat their American comrades who have been fighting the mine owners for over five months.

We suggest that the executive of your trades council take steps to secure the support of ALL of the

transport unions, their members, locally, and refuse to be used in an attack on American trade unionists.

Every ton of Welsh coal shipped to the United States at this time is a blow directed at the stomachs of the wives and children of the Pennsylvania miners.

Please let the facts be known in every trade union branch and lodge in your area, united joint action should be taken in every Welsh town affected.

Put international trade union unity into operation.

Kind regards, on behalf of the trades council department,

Yours fraternally
Frank Smith.

The above letter speaks to itself. What a difference in leaders is shown by this letter. Here in America, where the hard coal men are idle for five months, our leaders permit the soft coal miners to scab on the anthracite men without any intention of calling out the bituminous men to support them. Not only has the labor leaders of America refused to call out the soft coal miners to support their starving brothers in the anthracite, but they are still permitting 10,000 maintenance men to scab on them in the mines that are on strike.

Fight Policy of Betrayal.

In no other country of the world could such an insane policy be toler-

FIGHT LAWS TO FINGER-PRINT FOREIGN-BORN

Swedish Workers Pro- test Against Slave Bills

The following protest of the Swedish workers in Chicago against the two bills now in congress for the registration, photographing and fingerprinting of foreign-born workers was sent to the Swedish social-democratic government demanding that they, thru their representatives in the United States, protest against these bills which would force Swedish workers to work at low wages and long hours and risk deportation the moment they organized to combat these conditions:

"To the Swedish Government. The undersigned organizations, representing thousands of Scandinavian workers in the United States, workers of whom the majority are Swedish citizens, herewith addresses itself to the government, asking that you may act in accordance with your authority and power, because of the persecutions against citizens from other states (among them Swedish), which now are planned in this country, where two bills have been submitted to the congress in Washington, D. C., bills which soon may come up for enactment, whereupon they will be binding law. If this happens the legal status of many Swedish citizens will be jeopardized in this country.

"The bills mentioned by us have the numbers 'HR 3553, 344, 4489' and were submitted by the representatives Aswell and Johnston with the object of registering all citizens of other countries, eventually with the intention later to deport them. It has been proposed, not only to register and photograph citizens from foreign states and compelling them to pay extra taxes, but furthermore to fingerprint for identification every foreigner, who is a resident in this country.

"Nothing like this has ever before been practiced in America and as you may see from the attached appendices, many honest American citizens and organizations eager to defend democracy have protested against these reactionary proposals. And these bills if enacted as law will absolutely put the majority of the Swedish citizens in this country into such a status, which can be compared with the status of criminals in other countries. That is the reason why we think the government of Sweden cannot stand indifferent towards such an encroachment upon the rights of Swedish men and women in a foreign state.

"The government can thru its interference in this matter show its inter-

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF BETWEEN UNION AND PEPPERELL MILLS

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 9.—Negotiations between the Associated Textile Operatives and the Pepperell Manufacturing company have broken off and the union declares that the weavers will carry on the strike with increased vigor and force the company to come to terms. The weavers, working for this firm struck, Dec. 1 against the multiple loom system.

est for a real human organization of the international laws, and more than that, make a contribution of permanent value against all sorts of suppression of national minorities in every land. Further this case must interest the social-democratic government of Sweden, because these bills are a direct attack upon Swedish workers (as well as against workers of other nationalities) in this country. They stamp the foreign workers as a class of outcasts, a mass with no rights, altogether dependent upon the whims of the employers, always threatened with the deportation from a country, where they already have made their home and living. Further these bills are an indirect attack against the whole American working class, because they create a reserve army of foreign-born workers with no rights, forced to starve to death or be deported or to take work at the lowest wages. This will absolutely lower the level of the wages in the United States and thus the standard of living for the American workers in general.

"All instances mentioned above are of such a nature, that they force every government to interfere, and we ask therefore that the Swedish government thru its representative to the United States make it known, that the government of Sweden is against and protests against all kinds of such legal encroachments against Swedish citizens, as those planned in the bills mentioned above.

"On behalf of the Scandinavian Federation.

"N. Juel Christensen, General Secretary.

Anthracite Coal War Is Now at the Doors of Cal's White House

(Continued from page 1).

joint conference at the white house to settle the strike.

News of the senate's adoption of the Copeland resolution was communicated to Pres. Coolidge at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting and he told inquirers he would give it "careful consideration."

PORTENAR URGES NEGRO LABOR TO BREAK STRIKES

New York Labor Medi- ator Lauds Scabbing

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 9.—Negro workers should become strikebreakers, according to the opinion voiced by A. J. Portenar, chief mediator of the New York state department of labor, speaking at the meeting of the National Urban League, which was held at the 15th St. branch of the Young Women's Christian League, claiming that by so doing, they would gain recognition as to their abilities. Portenar said that strikebreaking was an extreme and unpleasant means of forcing recognition, but contended that it was one of the most practical methods. He advised the Negro workers to become more effective slaves, stating that in that way the unions would be anxious to enroll them as members.

Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of research of the Urban League, said that the American Federation of Labor was anxious to unionize the Negroes to prevent their becoming strikebreakers, but that individual unions were prejudiced against them. He declared that the Negro had become a power in strikebreaking and said that colored workers broke the last stockyard strike, the last steel workers' strike and the strike of the railroad shopmen in 1922. At present, he said, 800 Negroes are helping to break the coal strike.

Only four international unions invite Negroes to membership, Johnson declared, listing the Longshoremen's Union, the Hod Carriers' Union, the Tunnel Workers' Union and the unions of common building trade laborers.

Baltimore to Have Daily Worker Banquet

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9.—A Lenin drive DAILY WORKER banquet will be held Sunday, Feb. 14, 7 p. m., at Progressive Labor Lyceum, Aisquith and Lexington streets.

Robert Minor of Chicago, editor of the New Magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER, will be the main speaker. A musical and literary program is being prepared.

Flitters on Last Leg.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9.—The Spanish flitters hoped off today on the last leg of their Spain to Argentina flight. They left after being forced down and delayed two hours by motor trouble.

Progressive Miners' Committee Fights Dual Unionism

(Continued from page 1)

One of the most important points in the program of this progressive committee is the struggle against dual unionism and against wage cuts.

With this progressive miners' committee renegade Hallapay never had and now has no connection. He attended a conference of the progressive miners' committee held in March, 1925, but he came there uninvited and in no way helped to influence the actions of the conference. The conference was an open one and any member of the United Mine Workers of America could attend. With this Hallapay's connection with the progressive miners' committee began and ended.

Against Dual Unionism.

The progressive miners' committee emphatically condemns any attempt on the part of the operators and their various agents to the type of Mike Hallapay to establish a dual union movement among the miners. It most emphatically condemns the campaign of the operators to reduce the wages which are meager enough without any further cuts. It calls upon all the progressive miners to fight against this attempt of the operators to weaken the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Fagan and company would do well if, instead of attacking the progressive miners, they would begin a more energetic and concerted campaign against the 1917 scale by connecting up the struggles of the miners in District 5, with the anthracite strike and by adopting the program proposed by the progressive miners' committee. The operators would then not dare to make a joke of our union by enforcing the 1917 scale in one mine after the other. There would then be no question of dual unionism.

4,500 BRICKLAYERS THREATEN TO STRIKE FOR WAGE INCREASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Small possibility is seen to-day of averting a strike of 4,500 bricklayers and helpers, beginning March 1st.

The bricklayers are demanding an increase in wages. The wages received now are \$12 per day. The union agreement with the bosses expires the last day of this month.

While the bricklayers are the only building trade workers who have definitely decided to strike, the plumbers, painters, glaziers and marble workers are also growing restive.

Should the bricklayers go out on strike the first of the next month, millions of dollars' worth of construction will be delayed.

Railroads Show Biggest Profits in History, But No B. & O. Wage Boost

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, two giant facts stand revealed to America's workers who have been drugged with the class collaboration dope of the labor bureaucracy. They are:

FIRST—The Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington officially records the fact that the principal railroads of the country earned \$1,136,973,477 net in 1925, the largest total in their history.

SECOND—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officially admits that it has not granted any increases in wages to its shop-craft employees since March, 1923, which is nearly three years ago.

The railroads push their profit loot above the billion mark but the railroad on which the "B. & O." plan of class collaboration is put into effect announces that not one penny has gone to its shop workers in increased wages.

That is something for labor to think about. William Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, with others of his kind sponsored the "B. & O." plan, deluding the workers into believing that if they would co-operate with the bosses, work a little harder, then the resulting increase in profits would make it possible for the "kind employers" to raise wages. This fake received the official "O. K." of the American Federation of Labor at its recent Atlantic City convention. More than that, the A. F. of L. pleaded with the employers that with the increase in production and the elimination of waste, the workers be granted increased wages, so that their purchasing power would not be reduced.

Thus the A. F. of L. stands back of "B. & O. Bill" Johnston and Bert Jewell, president of its railway department, in seeking to spread the "B. & O." plan to other railroads, notably the Chicago & Northwestern. Thus the policy of class collaboration instead of class struggle is being energetically developed.

The capitalist press is doing its best to perpetuate the fiction of the labor bureaucracy and the railroad barons that the "B. & O." plan benefits the workers. It was the press of the employers that recently spread the story that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shopmen were enjoying an increase of ONE CENT PER HOUR.

Even if this were one hundred per cent the truth, it would mean very little—less than 50 cents per week. This is hardly enough to pay a single admission to a decent "movie" performance. But this was also a barefaced lie.

The Federated Press made inquiry at the office of F. E. Blaser, assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations and maintenance, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and got the following authoritative reply:

"REFERRING TO YOUR LETTER OF THE 2nd INSTANT WITH REFERENCE TO THE DAILY PRESS CARRYING A NOTICE SOME WEEKS AGO OF A ONE-CENT-AN-HOUR INCREASE IN WAGES OF B. & O. SHOPMEN, THIS INFORMATION WAS INCORRECT, AS WE HAVE NOT GRANTED ANY INCREASES TO OUR SHOPCRAFT EMPLOYEES SINCE MARCH 1923."

Fewer men are doing more work at less expense on the railroads than ever before. But the promised wage increases do not materialize. "B. & O. Bill" Johnston may talk long and loud about his class collaboration scheme. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., may argue himself black in the face about the "new wage theory" that is going to hit the class struggle on the head and bring about "peace and harmony" in industry.

The Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington states the facts, however, as follows:

"It is an interesting fact, in connection with the increased efficiency with which the railroads were operated in 1925, that while gross operating revenues in 1925 were approximately three per cent above those of the year before, there was only an increase of one-half of one per cent in operating expenses although there was a gain of approximately six per cent in the amount of freight traffic handled."

In spite of all this the railroad barons are determined to continue their struggle against any wage increases for labor. They offer the argument that the increased earnings come as the result of additional investment in roadbed and equipment, says the New York Times, and therefore claim that the stockholders ought to get the increase because "the railroad stockholder is still far from a fair return on the capital he has supplied."

This ought to be plain enough to make the railroad workers understand that they will get nothing from the great railroads that they do not fight for and take. The parasite stockholder never has received enough, from his viewpoint, in all the history of capitalism.

That means that the workers must develop their unions into militant organizations for class struggle action. Bitter experiences will force them to realize this fact. Labor must triumph over the class collaboration schemes of employers and traitor officials by welding its power under the standards of working class solidarity. Only that way lies victory.

Cloquet Co-operative Wants International Anti-Fascist Alliance

CLOQUET, Minn., Feb. 9.—The Cloquet Co-operative society at its annual meeting adopted a resolution condemning the Italian fascist attacks on the Italian co-operative society, Lega Nazionale. In the resolution it endorses the proposal of the Red International of Labor Unions, and urges the International Co-operative Alliance to call a conference of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to formulate a program of combating fascism.

Trolleys in Freak Stunt.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—Three trolley cars were wrecked today and scores of passengers were thrown into a panic and shaken up when one car ran wild backwards down a steep grade, shot thru Vernon Square and crashed into a second trolley car, which, in turn smashed against a third. That no one was seriously injured and that none of the cars left the rails was considered remarkable by railway men.

CAPTAIN PAXTON HIBBEN WILL SPEAK ON RUSSIAN RECOGNITION ON SUNDAY

Captain Paxton Hibben of New York, who has just returned from a two months' visit to Russia during which time he traveled over five thousand miles thru various parts of the country and was able to have very close contacts with Chicherin, Trotsky and other Russian leaders, giving him possession of the most recent valuable information on conditions in the Soviet Republic, will speak on the Recognition of Soviet Russia at the Chicago Forum at the Olympic Theater, Clark and Randolph streets, Sunday afternoon.

Every possible effort was made to find a person in Chicago to debate against the recognition of Russia by the United States government, Captain Hibben taking the affirmative. The speakers' bureau of the association of commerce and other persons and organizations were unable to produce the needed debater. So Captain Hibben will speak on the recognition of Russia.

WETS AND DRY EXCITED OVER CHURCH'S STAND

See Modification Fight Brot to Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The pronouncement by Cardinal O'Connell, Senior catholic prelate in America, that the church is opposed to compulsory prohibition, caused a distinct sensation today in the capital.

Coming as it did, on the heels of the report of the episcopal temperance society's report and following the research report of the federal council of churches the O'Connell statement added fuel to the issue that has sporadically burned in the present congress.

Wets Jubilant.

Wets and drys alike conceded it will serve to add enormous impetus to the campaign in favor of modification.

The modification element in congress hailed Cardinal O'Connell's statement with outspoken enthusiasm. The drys generally deplored it, but asked to be excused from comment. They agreed, however, that it will serve to hasten a "show down."

Clergy Argue on Light Wines and Beer; Forget Unemployed Must Eat

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Bishop William Manning in a sermon on prohibition at the Cathedral of St. John the divine denounced and repudiated the Church Temperance Society's "change of policy" favoring light wines and beers. He declared the society did not speak for the Episcopal church either of the nation or of the New York diocese. Manning came out for stricter enforcement.

Dr. James Empringham has declared that he will answer the sermon by Manning and defend the position favoring light wines and beers.

These parasitical gentry of the cloth spend hours and days fighting over what liquors one can guzzle, but they never spend a minute's time wondering as to what the workers are going to eat when they are unemployed.

Maxim Gorki Praises Lenin; Proud of Soviet Union's Stand on China

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 9.—Maxim Gorki, whose position on the Soviet Union has changed a number of times, in a letter sent to Prof. Pavlovitch, director of the University of eastern languages, expresses his admiration of Lenin and hopes that his previous remarks will not be considered disparaging to the great leader of the Russian revolution.

"I am not a great patriot," writes Gorki from Naples, Italy, "but considering that Russia may be considered a backward country I am proud of the great influence it is having in arousing the Orient." The letter was signed Aleksei M. Peshkov as Maxim Gorki is but his pen name.

Germany Applies for Admission to League of Nations Today

GENEVA, Feb. 9.—The German consul at Geneva notified the secretariat of the league of the nations that he would deliver Germany's application to enter the league Wednesday morning.

Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the league, immediately announced that a meeting of the council to consider Germany's application had convened for 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The council will call a session of the assembly to vote on Germany's admission on March 10, it is expected.

Disarmament Gathering May Be Held in France

GENEVA, Feb. 9.—Following the refusal of the Soviet Union to attend any league conference on disarmament if it is held in Switzerland, as they do not want to have any of their representatives assassinated as one of their delegates to a conference in Switzerland was, France is offering the disarmament conference Evian les Bains and Aix les Bains as sites for the conference.

The municipal government of Geneva is urging the Swiss government to fight the wrong that was done the Soviets. They call on the federal government to punish the assassin and not allow him to remain free. The municipal government here had contemplated to make a goodly sum of money thru the conference being held here as there would be many delegates and visitors. Now Geneva will lose all this.

As the European powers insist that Russia be one of the participants in this conference as nothing definite can be decided without her participation, the conference will have to be held outside of Switzerland. Evian les Bains is gaining in favor as it is near the Swiss border and not far from the secretariat of the league.

Organize for Liberation of the Colonies

(Continued from page 1)

Imperialist League will undoubtedly affiliate as a body.

Oppressed Italy.
The fact that the movement originated in China and has its central headquarters in revolutionary Canton, is vastly significant. Not only does this mean that it has a definite base of operations but that it springs directly out of the anti-imperialist struggle which has already attracted the enthusiastic admiration of oppressed peoples in all parts of the globe.

Among the Chinese organizations that have affiliated are: the Kuomintang party, the Union for the Emancipation of Women, the United Revolutionary Women Telephone Operators, the National Trade Union Federation of China, the Peasants' Association of the Province of Kwangtung, the Association of Young Revolutionary Soldiers, and the famous Hwang Po cadets, the backbone of the Canton peoples' army.

Arouse all Colonials.

The fact that the movement originated in China and has its central headquarters in revolutionary Canton is vastly significant. Not only does this mean that it has a definite base of operations but that it springs directly out of the anti-imperialist struggle which has already attracted the enthusiastic admiration of oppressed peoples in all parts of the globe. Thus the organization—the International Association of Oppressed Peoples, the epoch-making "awakening of the East" will become the tocsin for the "awakening of colonial and semi-colonial peoples" everywhere.

To the oppressed peoples of the western hemisphere struggling against the domination of American imperialism, as well as to the exploited workers of the United States, the International Association of Oppressed Peoples appears as an important ally, a firm support in the common fight for emancipation.

Denounce Imperialists.

Following is a declaration on behalf of the association, by G. Lai-Shou of Hongkong:

"The imperialistic deeds of blood in China have roused a powerful wave of indignation and revolt among the peoples of the East. In carrying out their sanguinary crimes, the French and English had employed, directly and indirectly, Hindus and Annamites

—especially in Shanghai and Shantung.

"The revolutionaries in the colonial countries have realized that the imperialists in Asia wish to continue the fratricidal system which they have applied in Africa, that of turning the members of the same race and class loose on one another an inciting them to kill each other. Two years ago, the French incited the Annamites in Indo-China to boycott the Chinese. This year, the Americans have egged on the natives of the Philippines to anti-Chinese demonstrations. Now the imperialists are trying to rouse the Chinese against the races of another color.

"In order to frustrate this cynical plan, the Chinese, Hindus, Annamites and Koreans have united and formed an anti-imperialist committee of action, from which has developed the International Union of Oppressed Peoples.

"In the summer of this year, the first conference was convened in Canton. This conference issued the following proclamation:

The imperialists have slaughtered innocent Chinese students and workers. We, the oppressed peoples of India, Annam (Indo-China) and Korea, who have suffered and still suffer under the yoke of the imperialist tyrants, cannot refrain from expressing our indignation and wrath at these abominable slaughters.

The imperialists are unmasked. The whole world can now see that their only object is robbery and plunder. Their civilization is based on guns and bayonets. It is their custom to treat the natives of their colonies with brutality. Nowadays they are treating the Chinese in the same brutal way, because they already regard China as a colony.

Chinese brothers! You see how we are oppressed by the imperialists. You must fight with all your strength lest you fall victims to a similar oppression. Do not let China become a second India and a second Korea; do not let it be converted into a second Annam!

It is time for us to organize, to join the exploited and oppressed of all countries, in order to set up together a united front against the oppressors.

We revolutionary Hindus, Koreans and Annamites, who have remained in China, would rather die with you in the fight for freedom than see you

also become slaves!

"This proclamation found immediate response. At the second conference the following joined the International Union of the Oppressed Peoples: the Kuomintang party, the Union for the Emancipation of Women, the Union of Revolutionary Women Telephone Operators, the National Trade Union Federation of China, the Peasants' Association of the Province of Wmantung, the Association of Young Revolutionary Soldiers, the Cadets of the Peoples' Army.

"Thereupon the union was officially founded. In its constitution the object of the union is stated as being that of gathering together all the forces of the oppressed nationalities in order to carry thru a liberating revolution. Furthermore, any member being guilty of an anti-revolutionary act, should not only be excluded from the union but should be severely punished.

"After the inaugural conference, the following proclamation was issued:

Oppressed brothers of the whole world!

All small or weak countries—especially those of Asia—are subjected to the economic and political rule of imperialism.

The imperialists have turned our territories into colonial or semi-colonial countries. They compel us to buy their surplus goods. They compel us to supply them with raw materials. They rob us of our wealth. They exploit our labor. They deprive us of our political and social rights. They slay our innocent brothers. They not only enslave us, they threaten our race with annihilation.

The only means to save us from this oppression is to gather together all oppressed peoples and the exploited proletariat of the whole world and to overpower our common enemy, imperialism.

As our masters have united to oppress us, so we must gather together to defeat them. . . . We revolutionists of China, India, Korea and Annam have today founded the International Union of Oppressed Peoples. In this historic moment of the awakening of the oppressed masses of Asia, we appeal solemnly to you.

Oppressed peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries!

The imperialists can exploit us and treat us worse than cattle so long as we are disunited. Let us

therefore unite! Union will be our strength, and we shall be as strong as lions. We are hundreds of millions against the small minority of tyrants! Do not fear! Even with their poison gas and their guns they can never kill all of us. Unite your forces with ours in a fight for justice and fraternity and the annihilation of imperialist tyranny!

Workers of the whole world! You know that those who exploit and oppress us are the same who exploit and oppress you. The capitalists make use of you to oppress you; they make use of us to oppress you. In the late war, they brought Negro and Asiatic troops to Europe to kill Europeans. And now they are introducing white proletarians into our countries. You will not be free as long as we are under the imperialist yoke. And we shall not be able to emancipate ourselves until you are free. Help us to emancipate ourselves! By helping us you help yourselves! Our cause is yours. In fighting for our own freedom we fight at the same time for yours.

Comrades! Let us break the imperialist power by our revolutionary energy!

The emancipation of the exploited and oppressed must be the work of the exploited and oppressed themselves!

Comrades! Unity is strength! Let us unite! Down with imperialism! Long live the international unity of the proletariat and of the oppressed peoples!

"During the time of the strike, the activity of the Union limited itself to China and the neighboring countries. For the time after the strike, a plan of work has already been elaborated. It consists in getting into direct touch with the associations of Japan, the Indian National Congress, the nationalist and revolutionary organizations of the Philippines, of Java and other colonies, the Inter-Colonial Union of France, the African Brotherhood and other Negro organizations in the United States and Africa. It was also resolved to enter into close relations with proletarian countries, in order to establish an anti-imperialist united front."

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

DAN TOBIN RULES TEAMSTERS' UNION WITH A CORRUPT HAND; HENCHMEN SELL OUT CLEVELAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—For more than six years there has been trouble in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers where Dan Tobin rules with a ruthless, corrupt hand.

In August, 1920, George A. King, third vice-president of the Brotherhood, was business agent in Cleveland. King was charged with assault and battery, and was forced to resign as vice-president. John L. Devring was appointed in his place, and he tried to find a job for King. In the meantime a new spirit was animating the rank and file of Local No. 407, and in Jan. 1921, King put up a candidate against the present incumbents. Flynn, the opposition candidate, won by a vote of 362 to 32.

Rank and File Stands Pat.

King declared he did not get a fair deal, and the International office appealed in his behalf, but the rank and file stood pat. The International then insisted on Local No. 407 giving King a transfer to the Taxicab Drivers' Union. The membership of No. 407 agreed to do so, providing King paid up. Through various machinations and in spite of the by-laws of the Taxicab Drivers' Union, which require that a member be in good standing one year before he can run for office, the International insisted, that King be elected business agent of the Taxicab Drivers.

King was elected, and broke up the Taxicab Drivers' Union. Later he was given the job of business agent of the Milk Drivers, who afterwards removed him. The International reinstated him as business agent, with the instruction to the union of "hands off!"

Dan Tobin then insisted that the Truck Drivers give King a transfer, or lose their charter. Flynn, in order to keep peace, granted the transfer.

King Wrecks Milk Drivers' Union.

King, as business agent of the Milk Drivers, did his usual good job. Most of the biggest plants today are open shops.

In Nov., 1924, Thomas L. Hughes, International secretary, called the executive board of Local No. 407 to a meeting of the International officers in Cleveland, which took place in January, 1925. The executive board of Local No. 407 was instructed to call a membership meeting at the same time. By chance a letter addressed to Devring was misdirected, and showed that the reactionary machine was bent upon packing the membership meeting in order to carry out its will. The letter, signed by Thomas L. Hughes, stated among other things: "At the same time I do not want this matter noted that we are preparing for anything."

The executive board of Local No. 407 and of the Ice Drivers decided in face of such a situation, not to attend the meeting of the International officers, which was held at Hotel Statler. A few days later Local No. 407 was put into the hands of King and Devring as receivers and the local heads instructed to hand over all books and property. The membership declared it was not given a square deal, and refused to comply with the instructions. It refused to accept a new board composed of men who had been expelled from the union and a number who had not been members for the past six or seven years. The man appointed as business agent of Local No. 407 had misused about \$500 in funds, and had worked in open shops.

Where Are Strike Benefits.

King, who getting \$75 a week in wages, and a car at his disposal, from 1915 to 1920, used up \$50,000 in expenses alone.

According to the last report, the International office has paid \$3,290 for strike benefits in 1925, to Cleveland, and in the previous report \$4,000—but there have been no strikes. The members wonder what these \$7,290 were used for, since not a penny in the year 1924 and up until April, 1925, was given the Cleveland local.

When attempts were made to organize the Bakery Drivers and the Jewish Drivers, who were already organized, agreed to take in the non-Jewish Drivers, King declared that if this was done he would supply scabs.

The Ice Drivers' chapter called for the organization of ice and coal drivers. The International representative declared that the Ice Drivers had no right to organize the coal drivers. "If you join the Ice Drivers, you'll be

TWO BRILLIANT DECISIONS MADE BY HUTCHESON

By A. NAILWACKER.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 9.—His honor, Chief Justice Czar Hutcheson, made two famous decisions, pertaining to Carpenters Local Union 376. This is the local that circularized the progressive carpenters program, when Rosen was a candidate for general president. Since then, the local has been found guilty of witchcraft, and the heresy hunters have been busy in their efforts to bring their victims to the stake.

Carpenters local 376 elected Rosen as a delegate to the district council of carpenters and the only objection raised in that body was that he was a candidate for general president. Two months later the local was informed that Rosen "wasn't a carpenter," therefore he is disqualified.

Local Appeals for Rosen.

The local carried on a big fight exposing this fake to the membership with a circular letter and resolution to all the locals. It later appealed to Hutcheson. In the appeal it was pointed out that the reason Rosen wasn't seated was because he was a candidate for general president, and fights for amalgamation, a labor party, world trade union unity, job control, and other progressive measures.

Hutcheson asked the local to let him know what they meant by amalgamation. The motive was to catch the local advocating a dual union. They sent him the amalgamation resolution passed by the 1913 convention of the Building Trades Dept. of the A. F. of L. and told him, "that's it." He then made the notorious decision in which he informed the local that Rosen isn't a carpenter. "Hutch" in his decision ignored all the evidence, but then a boxmaker can't judge between a mechanic and a woodbutcher, anyhow. In the meantime while the appeal was pending, Rosen was elected business agent and the district council recognized him.

Now the New York membership are wondering why Rosen isn't a carpenter as a delegate and is one as a business agent!

Flight Rosen; Shield Lensky.

His other decision concerned a friend of his. Business Agent John Lensky was expelled by Local 376 for embezzling an automobile from the local union. When the local requested the return of same, he answered, "It is in my name, try and get it."

In the fight against the rank and file, he did all the dirty rat work for those higher up for the last 15 years. The progressives predicted that he would be reinstated, because "Hutch" can't afford to lose such friends. In his decision he stated that "Lensky didn't embezzle the car, because he acted as business agent." (Evidently such an offence committed by a business agent is such a trifle that it doesn't count.) "It is only after he is removed from office that he would be guilty of such a violation."

It is nearly three months since he was expelled and over one month since a new business agent was elected, and he still has the car.

The local was lately notified that the car was being auctioned off by the garage owner, where the car was kept, because Lensky refused to pay a bill of about \$150.00 that accumulated since he beat it off with the car, that's about all it is worth.

Hutcheson's Reasoning.

The moral of this story is: When is a carpenter according to Hutcheson not a carpenter? Answer: When he is a progressive.

When is a crook according to Hutcheson not a crook? Answer: When he is in with Hutcheson.

AMALGAMATION OF TWO MINNEAPOLIS PAINTERS' LOCALS IS PROPOSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—Local No. 186 Painters' Union, voted unanimously to give its charter as a first step toward amalgamation with Local No. 586 with whom there has been trade disputes for over 25 years to the detriment of the painters' conditions on all sides. Local 586, which is dominated by reactionaries has gone on record as opposed to this amalgamation, evidently serving to continue the guerrilla warfare between the locals and so demoralize the union.

About 25 years ago, a group of painters broke off from Local No. 186 under the influence of a few leaders who considered their personal interests above those of the painters as a whole. Now the sentiment is so strong to amalgamate that it is commonly understood that the two locals will be united under a new charter before long.

BUILDING UNION HEADS HAVE BOSS FIRE MILITANT

Reactionaries Hound Progressive

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—Thomas McNamara, member of the Building Laborers' Union who was recently served with a copy of the petition for injunction which the union officials are demanding from the courts seeking to restrain him from union activities had recently secured a job after having been idle since Christmas. He went to work on Jan. 21 and was slated for a foreman's job beginning Tuesday, Jan. 26.

However on the afternoon of Jan. 25, business agent Marienell appeared on the job and talked at length with the foreman. About 4:30 that same afternoon, just ten minutes before quitting time the foreman told McNamara to go to the office and get his money.

McNamara went to the office for his money and when leaving accidentally passed the superintendent of this particular job. He stopped him and inquired as to the reasons for his lay off since a new gang was to go on the following day, of which he was to take charge. The superintendent told him that the business agent had called and instructed the foreman to lay him off.

The arrest case of McNamara came up for hearing in a justice of peace court, but upon our request were granted a transfer with the result that this case will be heard the first Monday in March in probate court. The International Labor Defense is looking after brother McNamara's legal interests.

Pittsburgh T. U. E. L. Will Meet Thursday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9.—A general meeting of the T. U. E. L. of this city will be held at the McGeagh Building, 607 Webster Ave., 8th floor, on this Thursday, Feb. 11, 8 p. m. John Otis will speak on the extension of the "B. & O." plan into the other industries and the menace of company unions. In addition to this several important and urgent problems will be taken up.

All progressive trade unionists and members of the Trade Union Educational League are urged to attend. Admission is free.

AMALGAMATED BUREAUCRACY



His Mouth Speaks of Peace—His Pockets Pour Out Gangsters.

THE LEFT WING IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By NATHAN GREEN.

THE recent developments in the American labor movement show that the trade unions in the United States are gradually developing into company unions, that assist the employers to much easier and more efficiently exploit the workers, as can be seen by the "B. & O." plan in the Machinists' Union, the Naah "Golden Rule," in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, etc., etc.

That the mass of workers are not fully satisfied with such a condition can be seen by the left wing movement that is developing in the different unions. It is true that opposition and progressive groups are not a new thing in the American labor movement, but the difference between the opposition movement of the past and the present left wing is that while the previous movement used to be mostly a fight led by a few people without a program running on such planks as honest administration, they used to call it a fight of the outsiders—that used to result in the new administration being just as good and just as bad as the former. The left wing movement is organized not for the sake of getting jobs, but is an organized movement of the rank and file with a definite program that is to guide them in their fight against the bureaucrats in the union as well as against the bosses.

One of the outstanding reasons for lack of militancy in the present trade unions is because the mass of members do not take any active part in the administration of the union, but leave it to a small group of politicians to run the unions for them. That small group usually runs the union in their own interest and not in the interest of the workers.

The left wing proposes to change the form of organization of the shop delegate system—a system of organization that will draw the vast membership into the activities of the union. In that way it will be impossible for a small group of people to do with the union whatever they please.

At present the basic unit of this union is the local. To a meeting of the members about 5 or 10 per cent of the members attend, that means that in a local union of 4,000 about 200 or 400 members attend the meeting. In the discussion of different problems the brainiest politicians lead. If there happens to come to the meeting an average rank and file member, he finds there people he does not know, and feels very strange. He does not participate in the discussion and usually it is a long time before he comes again to a meeting of his union.

Under a shop delegate system, where the basic unit of the union is the shop, a shop meeting would be called regularly, let us say, for example, once a month to discuss all problems of the shop, as well as of the union.

Eighty per cent of the members would attend such a meeting. We know from experience that to a shop meeting where the workers are acquainted with each other, about 80 per cent of the members attend the meetings. The worker finding himself home among those he knows, becomes acquainted with the problems of the union, and in that way is drawn into the activities of the organization. This tends to develop a more intelligent and class conscious membership.

The shop meeting would elect a shop committee to take up all complaints that the workers would have in the shop and have power to get

the such complaints with the boss instead of giving them over to a business agent—a man that does not work in the shop does not know the conditions in the shop and cannot represent the interests of the workers of that shop.

That does not mean that each shop will be a union for itself and do whatever it pleases. On the contrary, the union will be a more centralized body than now.

Each shop will not be split up into "coat makers," "pants makers," "vest makers," and "cutters," one section fighting the other. The shop will be organized as one unit, all working under the same conditions, for the same boss, and therefore, having the same problem to solve.

The shop committees that would be elected in that shop together with all other shop committees elected in other shops in a section of a city or in smaller towns of the whole town, would compose the central body, that would take up all problems pertaining to that city. The shop committees would get instructions from their respective shop meetings how to vote in the central body on various questions and will be subject to recall if they fail to carry out their instructions.

The next higher committee the district convention would be composed of representatives of the various cen-

tral bodies in that district.

The membership becoming directly responsible for the organizations would develop a more responsible type of workers that would not take the union easily but will be very careful whom they elect to represent them on the shop committee. The more intelligent and class conscious worker would be willing to accept that office knowing that he can do something for the workers and he does not have to be simply a tool in the hands of the officialdom.

In general the shop delegate system of organization would tend to develop a more militant and fighting union, where class collaboration policies would find no place and where it would be impossible for a group of people to make of the union a business institution from where they can draw huge sums of money in the form of high salaries.

From the above it can easily be understood why the bureaucracy in the labor movement are doing their utmost to misrepresent and discredit the movement for the shop delegate system of organization in the unions.

It is up to the more advanced elements of the rank and file to organize and institute the shop delegate system of organization, with the cooperation of the union officials wherever possible, and in spite of the officials wherever necessary.

MINNEAPOLIS CARPENTERS HELP MINERS

Hutcheson's Red Baiting Letter Is Filed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—Carpenters' Local No. 7 has donated \$25 to the striking anthracite miners' relief.

Communication from the international brotherhood's office calling on all locals of the carpenters' union to expel Communists, members of the Trade Union Educational League and other left wingers who fight the machine and calling on the local to fight against sending a labor delegation to Soviet Russia was read and filed without comment.

Referendum ballots on the new wage scale for the Twin Cities and vicinity will be out Feb. 12. The question on the ballot will be, "Shall the scale be raised to \$1.12½ per hour from 90c the present scale?"

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

I. L. G. W. U. Assesses Membership to Aid Striking Miners

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union virtually assures a hundred thousand dollars for the anthracite strikers by a compulsory hour's pay assessment from each of its 70,000 New York members and an appeal to its out of town locals to make up the difference. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has already taken action and if the rest of the American labor movement follows the lead of the generous needle trades organizations the million dollar war chest the strikers call for can be filled.

The appeal to the members that the joint meeting adopted breathes the warm language of working class solidarity. After touching on the endurance and devotion of the coal miners and the hundred per cent organization in the hard coal fields that allows no scabs and makes it useless for the operators to think of opening the mines for strikebreakers the appeal deals with the suffering of the miners and the need for immediate aid on a substantial scale. The ladies' garment workers gave a hundred thousand dollars to the great 1922 general strike of soft and hard coal miners and generously assisted the steel strike.

With the increase of company unions—
With the growth of "labor banks"—
With the greater efforts in "labor education"—
With labor financial ventures of a thousand kinds—

This little booklet assumes increasing value and importance to all workers.

"Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration"

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JOHN LEWIS LEADS THE MINERS TO STRUGGLE



RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS APPROVES WORK OF CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 25.—(By Mail)—At today's forenoon session of the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Kuibishev reported on the activity of the central control commission. The speaker said that the central control commission completely accepts the point of view of the central committee. The central control commission tried to abolish the differences of opinion between the majority and the opposition thus making their presentation to the party congress unnecessary.

When Comrade Krupskaya as a member of the central commission signed the so-called "platform of the four" the president of the central control commission considered it necessary to address a letter to the central committee in which the president declares its agreement with the majority of the central committee and expresses the opinion that the inadmissibility of these questions was inadmissible.

In the questions of the practical work of the C. C. C. the following tasks are on the order of the day: the growing political activity of the working class and those strata of the peasantry that are nearest to it, creates the condition for the drawing of these masses into the work of reconstruction of the state. The C. C. C. and its organs must particularly establish a close contact with the trade unions, and organs of production, with the economic commissions in the Soviet institutions, with the delegate conferences of the working women, etc.

An important task of the C. C. C. and of the workers and peasants inspections is the active co-operation in the respective party and Soviet organs for the selection of functionaries for the economic and state organs. In connection with the organization of the state apparatus with the view of really complying with the needs of the workers and peasants, the question of the advancing of workers and peasants to responsible posts, is of immense importance.

The struggle against bureaucracy and disorder should not be stopped for one moment and for this purpose the workers and peasants press must be utilized. All creative forces of the working class must be drawn into the work of the rationalization of the system of economy and administration.

The control commissions must support themselves on the broadest masses of the membership for maintaining the unity of the party and for improving the quality of the membership. In this connection the educational work of the party must receive main attention. With regard to the admission of new members the decisions of the thirteenth party congress must be fully observed. The most important task for all party organizations in the coming period of work is the carrying out of the party decisions on the work in the village.

Discussion on the Report.
In the forenoon session on Dec. 26th the discussion on the report of the C. C. C. took place. Among others, Krupskaya and Yaroslavsky took the floor. Krupskaya pointed out that the C. C. C. in the question of leading the work of the workers and peasants inspections, as well as in the work of purifying the party of strange elements, had gained successes. But the activity of the C. C. C. for maintaining the unity of the party had been insufficient.

His Report Approved



COMRADE KUIBISHEV
Chairman Central Control Committee
of the All-Union Communist Party.

The speaker Minin (Leningrad) pointed to the mistake of principle committed by the C. C. C. by not giving in its report an analysis of the reciprocal relations between the working class and the peasantry.

Yaroslavsky (member of the C. C. C.) made a polemic against the conception of Krupskaya that the C. C. C. should not participate in the work of the central committee. We have followed the differences of opinion in the polit bureau and we were convinced that we could abolish them. We recommended that both sides should make concessions. The Leningrad district committee has broken the party statutes by prohibiting the sending of a delegation from the Viborg district to the party congress. Yaroslavsky closed amidst applause by declaring that the central committee must avoid that such a breach of the party statutes occurs in connection with the fifteenth party congress, by taking organizational measures.

Resolution Upon the Report.
THIS resolution was adopted in the evening session of Dec. 26: "The party congress ratified the activity of the C. C. C. completely and ratifies also the proposals upon the work of the C. C. C. and the workers and peasants inspections. The party congress approves of the attitude of the C. C. C. in connection with the maintenance of party unity and the support of the Leninist policy of the central committee. The resolution was adopted by the whole party congress with the exception of 40 abstentions on the part of the Leningrad comrades."

Open Postoffice in Lapland.
MOSCOW, (Tass) Feb. 9.—The first post-office has been opened at Lovozero, the capital of Lapland. The town is situated 90 versts off the Murmansk Railway and has never had any postal connections with the outside world. The mail will be delivered by reindeer carts in winter, and on foot in the summer, owing to the absence of roads. This will be the northernmost post-office of the Soviet Union. Telephone lines to Lovozero are to be laid in the spring. The present population of the town is 800 people. Lovozero is the center of reindeer trade.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Workers (Communist) Party

LIBERAL LAWYER GETS WORSE END IN OPEN DEBATE

Audience Agrees With Communist Speaker

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The debate between I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and M. C. Harrison, an attorney of this city, demonstrated that the foes of Communism know little about the country they praise so much and less about Soviet Russia.

Workers Protect Their Interests.

Amter, who took the affirmative on the question "Resolved that the Workers (Communist) Party has the only program for the working class," demonstrated that the premises for the revolution are presenting themselves in the European countries and are developing in the United States. The workers and poor farmers—the producers of the country—will face the question of whether they will continue to be oppressed and crushed, or face the combined forces of the capitalists with their extra-legal organizations, the Ku Klux Klan, American Legion, American Defense League, Dawes Minute Men etc. in an open conflict to protect their interests.

Harrison made the central point of his speech an attack on Soviet Russia. He knew nothing about the development of Soviet economy, of the drawing in of the mass of the peasantry into activity in the local Soviets. He declared that if all that the peasants got was the land, then there was no reason for the American farmer to want a revolution, for the American farmer has the land.

He had nothing to reply to Amter in his rebuttal when Amter told about the progressive impoverishment of the farmers in this country, the corn farmers' conference only a few weeks ago, the increasing mortgages, the rising taxes, the growing tenantry.

Mr. Harrison spoke about the condition of the Negro today, but forgot, as Amter pointed out, the miserable condition of the millions of poor Negro tenant farmers of the South, who are in a worse condition than under the chattel slave system.

Ignorance of Imperialism.

Speaking of militarism, Mr. Harrison declared that "war is not the result of imperialism, but of race pride and race prejudice." This utter lack of understanding of the ground work of imperialism and of war, and complete ignorance of the reason for race pride and race prejudice, evoked an answer from Amter, who proved that in this country, the capitalists foster race prejudice and antagonisms in order to keep the entire working class down.

"Will you explain, Mr. Harrison," said Amter "how it happens that England was against Germany in the last war, and associated herself with France? For surely there is closer racial affinity between the population of Germany and England than between that of England and France? And yet seven years later, we find England, the ostensible friend of France, turning to Germany and lining up with her against France? The reason is clear. Germany was the strongest competitor of England before the war; today France is struggling against England for the hegemony of Europe and the East. That is the cause of imperialism war and that is the economic basis of all war today."

The questions from the floor were illuminating. One elderly gentleman commenting on Harrison's statement that if all the peasants in Soviet Russia received was the land, said that that is more than the American farmer has. He referred to the United States census and proved his contention.

Liberal Gets Little Support.

The crowd was the largest that has ever gathered at the Goodrich House Settlement, and the applause that greeted Amter's speech showed that the liberal attitude on current problems has little hold on them.

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NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL BANQUET TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A get-together banquet marking the opening of the drive for a \$10,000 fund to extend the workers' school, will be held Friday night from 6 to 8 at the Moishe Nadir Restaurant, 31 E. Seventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

As the supper hour has been chosen for this banquet and as the price of 75 cents is the regular cost of a meal in the city and as an exceptionally good meal will be furnished, it is expected that not only the entire student body and all of the numerous friends of the workers' school, but the entire party membership will be present at this banquet.

Moissaye J. Olgin, Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the workers' school, and other speakers will deliver brief "after dinner" speeches and the entire banquet will be over in time for those who wish to attend the bazaar of the International Labor Defense to get there at the regular hour.

Any worker is welcome to attend this banquet, but he must send in his 75 cents at once in order that the necessary number of reservations may be made and meals prepared. All notifications to attend, must arrive not later than Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at the workers' school, 108 E. 14 street, Room 34.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS DRIVE TO RAISE \$10,000

Campaign Starts Friday, February 12

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—On the completion of its first three-months term of this year, the Workers' School, with 700 students in its central building at 108 East 14th St., and with annexes in Harlem, Bronx, South Brooklyn, Brownsville, Passaic, Paterson, Elizabeth and Union City, finds itself the largest workers' school in the country and much too big to put up with its present inadequate facilities.

After a series of meetings of representatives of the student body and of a special finance committee, full plans have been made for the launching of a \$10,000 drive to make the equipment of the school adequate for so large an institution.

Opening with a big student banquet or mass meeting Friday, Feb. 12, and closing with a big concert in the Central Opera House on Sunday, March 14, the students and friends of the Workers' School will give an example of six weeks of unparalleled activity.

Altho the district has authorized two months for the \$10,000 drive, the drive committee and the student body are convinced that six weeks are more than enough and before the six weeks are over, the total will be completed and they are announcing the concert in Central Opera House as "the celebration of the successful drive for the raising of \$10,000 for the Workers' School." The treasurer of the drive committee is Alexander Trachtenberg, the director, A. Ravitch, and the director of the Workers' School is Bertram D. Wolfe.

Have You Qualified for Daily Worker Banquet? Lists to Close Feb. 15

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The lists for The DAILY WORKER banquet in New York are to close on Feb. 15, so that the names of all those who proved their loyalty to The DAILY WORKER by securing the required \$10.00 worth of subscriptions may be printed in the program for the banquet, which will come at Yorkville Casino, Sunday, Feb. 21.

February 15 is also the closing date of the Lenin drive for 5,000 new readers for The DAILY WORKER. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER in New York should participate in these events. Call at the New York agency, 108 East 14th street, Room 32, for information and supplies.

PIERCE-ARROW SHOP NUCLEUS ISSUES PAPER

Buffalo 'Workers' Point' Too Sharp for Bosses

The Workers (Communist) Party Shop Nucleus in the Pierce Arrow Motor company, Buffalo, N. Y., issued the first number of its shop bulletin, The Workers' Point, on Feb. 5. The bulletin is headed with a cartoon depicting a gleeful worker jabbing an arrow into the back of a fat, frightened boss. The bulletin consists of one sheet paper, neatly and attractively mimeographed on two sides.

The leading article deals with the walkout of seventeen metal finishers in the body department of the plant, due to delay and failure in supplying them with stock. These workers are piece-workers and when they do not receive materials they have to stay in the shop without being paid for their time. The article also goes into the evils of the piece work system as a whole, and calls for its abolition and for a 44-hour week.

A short snappy editorial takes up the "dynamite plot" trial of ten members of the Street Car Men's Union and their acquittal. It points out that the workers must not be misled by the verdict of "not guilty," and recalls to the workers the cases of Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, and the 106 other class war prisoners who are in jail for their working class activity. It points out the need of a powerful defense organization and calls upon the workers to attend the International Labor Defense protest meeting against the use of the frame-up and the labor spy by the enemies of labor.

An interesting article on the aims and purposes of The Workers' Point, an invitation to the workers in the plant to write for the bulletin, and a request that they read and subscribe to The DAILY WORKER, are other features of The Workers' Point.

Activities of the type represented by this bulletin are a crying need of the automobile industry, one of the largest and least organized in this country. The shop nuclei, with their agitation and propaganda concentrated in the shops, with their bulletins taking up, in a simple and intelligent manner, the shop problems and general questions of interest to the working class, promise to be the starting point for the organization of these vast, unorganized industries.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Italian Fraction Convention in New York City, Feb. 27-28

The bureau of the Italian fraction of the party has decided to hold a convention on February 27-28 in New York City. The convention is being held for the purpose of electing a new bureau and for working out plans to establish Il Lavoratore as a daily paper. In preparation for this convention, meetings on the question of language fractions and on the Italian daily will be held in the following cities; meeting halls to be announced later:

New Haven, Torrington, Waterbury, Naugatuck, New London, February 14, Sorrento and Weinstein.

New York and Union City, N. J., Sorrento and Gitlow.

Philadelphia, Lansdowne, Anthracite and Chester, Sorrento and Gitlow.

Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo, February 10-11 Coco and Gitlow.

Cleveland, February 13. Coco and Amter.

Detroit, Feb. 14-15. Coco and Reynolds.

Chicago, Feb. 16-17. Coco and Abern.

Youngstown, Feb. 18. Coco and Amter.

Pittsburg, Feb. 20. Coco and Jakira.

This tour and convention will be a big step toward establishing the language fraction work among the Italian comrades.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Finnish Branch, W. P., Quincy, Mass.
Russian Br., Boston, Mass. 7.00
Finnish Br., New Rochelle, N. Y. 7.50
Workers Party, Palo Alto, Cal. 3.70
S. Berlin, Chicago (collected) 4.55
Finnish Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal. 32.61
Section 2, W. P., Chicago 14.50
Nick Popovici, Warren, O. 1.50
G. Anderson, Camden, N. J. 1.00

Total today \$ 75.86

Previously received 34,233.40

Grand total \$34,309.26

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Russian Party Discussion

(This article is the summation of a discussion held at a meeting of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. and represents its viewpoint.)

The Ignoramuses and Knaves of the Bourgeois and Social Democratic Press Have Been Writing the Most Stupid Nonsense About the Recent Congress of the Russian Communist Party. Here is a Short Outline of the Real Issues that Confronted the Russian Bolsheviks and how they Solved Them.

THE decisions of the 14th Congress of the Russian Communist Party are of great significance to the party and to the International. The relative stabilization of capitalism (which is connected with continually increasing contradictions), brought new difficulties for the Soviet Union. In this situation, the decisions of the congress emphasized again that the Party of Bolsheviks is persistently continuing its fight for world revolution and the overthrow of capitalist society.

The congress also firmly established the fact that the working class of the Soviet Union has all the necessary conditions for the building of socialism. The Russian Party showed that in its attitude it is neither passive nor pessimistic. Under all conditions it continues to go forward to strengthen the forces of the world revolution, emphasizing that socialist construction in the Soviet Union is now one of the fundamental factors for the strengthening of the international proletariat, strengthening its class consciousness and determining the path for the overthrow of capitalism. To successfully conduct socialist construction it is necessary to involve in it the participation of peasantry, which constitutes a big part of Soviet economy. Without the transformation of the individual peasant's economy on the basis of collective production and ownership the development of socialism will not be successful. It is necessary to use simple and clear methods and forms in order to attract the bulk of the peasantry toward this aim. They must be understandable to everybody. It is necessary to connect their private interests with those of building of a collective system, thus utilizing their private interests as a driving force towards the establishment of Socialism in the U. S. S. R. These methods are now realized in the form of consumers' co-operatives and agricultural co-operatives plus the growth of socialist industry which will bring machinery to the villages, electrify them, and so create the technical basis for collective production. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the credit system, the ideological work and so on are very essential conditions. The building up of the system of "civilized co-operatives" (Lenin) is the task for the coming period.

This explains (in the U. S. S. R. there are millions of landowning peasants) the necessity of a certain freedom for private capital and the re-establishment of market relationships—or the so-called New Economic Policy. The present period of N. E. P. is the offensive period against capitalism, which is going thru the form of the competition and struggle of the socialist and capitalist elements of Soviet economy. The events of the last two years show us that the socialist elements are conquering and will unquestionably conquer finally. Therefore, besides some other reasons, it is understandable and clear why it is necessary to have a correct policy toward the middle peasantry which constitutes the central figure in the Soviet agriculture. The policy must be: closely knit alliance of the proletariat and the poor peasantry with the middle peasantry. Every depreciation of the role of the middle peasantry is dangerous. The Congress firmly emphasized the dangers of such a deviation.

The New Economic Policy brought and continues to bring not only absolute and relative growth of socialist elements but as the same time increases of the capitalist elements in Soviet economy (absolute but not relative). We see also the growth of the differentiation in the village, that is, the growth of the poor and rich elements. And the growth of the rich peasants (capitalist elements) is the second danger which it is necessary to consider. The Congress stated very firmly that it is necessary to fight against deviations which conceal this differentiation and depreciate the dangers of the rich peasantry (kulaks). The Congress declared that both these deviations are dangerous, emphasizing that the interests of the moment demand that special attention must be paid towards the depreciation of the middle peasantry, because it can destroy the line of the Party in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union. The Congress emphasized that it is necessary to have

a firm line to lead the party thru all the difficulties, always taking into consideration the degree of the class relationship of every movement.

The Congress declared also—that the state industry in the Soviet Union is of a "consistently socialist" type. There are and can be defects and shortcomings partly as a result of the existence of the market relationship, but these do not change the socialist character of the state industry. New elements of the proletariat must be educated in this spirit. This will strengthen their attention and intention to correct all these defects and to make better he socialist industry.

On the question of the growth of the Party, the Congress declared that the proposition of the opposition means depreciation of the role of the Party as the advance guard of the proletariat. The policy of sharp restriction of acceptance of non-proletarian elements into the Party must be continued, but at the same time the Congress declared that it would be incorrect to have a mechanical approach and make proposals such as the immediate excessive broadening of the ranks of the Party. The Party will continue the policy of steadily recruiting new proletarian elements and will not before itself the task of raising the quality of its members, and will fight any depreciation of the role of the Party and the advance guard of the proletariat.

The Congress emphasized the necessity of Party unity and the strict realization of the decisions of the Congress. The Leningrad organization is one of the best proletarian organizations of the Party, and will unquestionably support the carrying out of the decisions of the Congress.

The right elements in the labor movement, such as, for example, the Lore elements in the United States, are beginning to stir, and try to interpret the decisions of the Congress as moves towards the right. This is not the first time we hear such things. The right elements were mistaken in the past and they will meet with disappointment in the very near future. They forget that one of the fundamentals of Bolshevism is that it cannot be right or left. The struggle against Loreism will be strengthened tenfold. The hopes of these "friends" are in vain.

The bourgeois papers, such as the New York Times and others, speak again about the Soviets' return to capitalism. They sang victorious songs when the Russian Communist Party at first instituted the N. E. P., they were cruelly disappointed afterwards. Now they sing the same, true, somewhat moderately, but this time too, we say to them: "You are mistaken, sirs, you will be beaten this time as you were before. Our brother Russian Communist leads the Soviet Union to Socialism, utilizing the capitalist elements and methods so far as it is necessary; the Party of scientific Marxism keeps them under its control and the facts (bitter facts for you) prove daily the growth of socialist elements in Soviet economy. There are dangers and difficulties; the Leninist Party sees this and, struggling successfully, goes forward to Socialism."

We express our confidence in and greet the decisions of the Congress which is the highest expression of the opinions and policies of the Russian Communist Party, the advance guard of the Communist International.

PROHIBITION OF INDEPENDENT STUDENT SOCIETIES.

ROUMANIA.—The weekly organ of this society, "Viata Universitara" (University Life) which conducted a sharp struggle against the Fascist students, was interdicted by the 2 Corps commander in Bucharest. The official communique based this prohibition upon the necessity of preventing conflict between divergent student organizations. It is noteworthy that the Fascist organizations are given all possibilities of movement and action, and that they are actually supported by the government and military authorities. The League itself was dissolved and all organizations were threatened with the same fate by the military powers if they should admit any of the former members of the suppressed society into their ranks. The most radical paper in Bucharest, the "Facia" invited the students to publish their manifestos in its columns despite threats of suppression by the military authorities.

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IN NEW YORK CITY! GRAND BAZAAR

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



PRISON RULES FOR WORKERS AT MILLER SHOE CO.

4,000 Workers Must Join Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Miller's Shoe factory, in one of the largest open-shop establishments in New York, employing over 4,000 workers. The average wage that is paid these workers is \$12 a week regardless of whether it is a boy or girl, man or woman or whether they have worked three months or three days, the wage is always the same.

The rules that are enforced in the factory remind one more of a prison than a shop in which shoes are made. We work in dark rooms all day long on black shoes. After working a number of hours in such bad light, the eyes weaken and many of the workers here are always complaining about their eyes.

No Pay for Overtime.
Every worker must be at his work at 8 o'clock in the morning. If he comes in five or six minutes late that is taken from his pay. During the day every effort is made to have the workers work a few extra minutes before they quit for lunch and before they leave for the day. They are not paid for this time. They do not pay for overtime.

One worker who had worked in the shop for nearly a year and had never missed a day, came in fifteen minutes late one morning, not thru any fault of his, but because the trains had been delayed. He was fined for coming in late.

The company does not supply drinking glasses or paper cups to the workers. The worker must furnish his own glass.

No Towels in Washrooms.
There are no towels or soap in the washrooms. The facilities for washing one's self are so poor that the workers are forced to eat their lunch without washing off their hands after handling leather and other materials all day long.

There are no lockers in the dressing rooms. If you miss anything and tell the boss about it he just says: "Well if I found you took it he or she will be fired." One worker lost his sweater in the dressing-room and when he threatened to make the company pay for the lost sweater, the boss answered "why don't you watch your sweater."

Conditions in this shop are so bad that it would be impossible to find worse conditions in any other shop. The workers in this shop must organize and show the bosses that we will not work all week and overtime when he wants it for just \$12 but that we want more and if we organize we can get it.

This Week's Prizes!

This week's prizes for the best contributions by worker correspondents will differ somewhat from those previously offered.

The first prize will be a valuable fountain pen. In the near future when the increased circulation thru the co-operation of our worker correspondents will permit we promise to offer a portable typewriter. Now we must confine ourselves to a fountain pen, but even that is not a gift to be sneezed at by a worker correspondent, since it is a useful tool in the trade of writing.

The second prize will be Karl Marx's Capital, Volume No. 1, because we feel that every worker correspondent should familiarize himself with Marxian economics.

The third prize will be Lenin on Organization, Volume 1, a valuable and necessary book for every worker correspondent's library. It needs no further recommendation.

Who will be the hard workers next week?

AS UNNATURAL A FATHER AS HE IS A SON OF HIS CLASS

By a Worker Correspondent.

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 9.—There is a very unhappy girl, age 15, on Middle street. Her mother died when she was eleven. Her father is a miner, a deluded 100 per center, a "good" slave for the bosses and as unnatural a father as he is a son of the working class. So blinded is he by the bosses' propaganda that he tortures his own children to break them into becoming "good" slaves for the bosses.

There are three brothers, two of them work for the P. & L. E. R. R. and the third is the owner of a grocery store. There is a ten-year old sister who attends public school. The girl gets up at five every morning and packs the father's and brother's lunch buckets, sends the little girl off to school and does all the housework all alone. They own the house they live in, which of course, means harder work for the girl.

She is an intelligent, quiet mannered girl and thirsty for knowledge and higher education, probably egged on by the desire to rise out of her environment of privations, hard labor and greed. She started to attend high school last year at the South Brownsville high school but the father would have none of it. He prefers to make a slave out of her instead of hiring some help to lessen her burdens which he can easily afford to do.

This girl is subjected to the most beastly beatings by her father who demands that she give up her studies. On January 30, early in the morning, I happened to pass by this girl's house. I heard the girl pleading with



FROLIC PLANNED BY BIG BUSINESS IN DULUTH, MINN.

Workers to Be Rigged Out in Uniforms

By a Worker Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—Local rabbits are undertaking a winter frolic in this city. The purpose is to advertise the town and stimulate business. They took with envy on the pleasure seekers who go to New Orleans to spend the ill gotten wealth. Hence, the frolic and it has the support of every moron in the city. This includes some of our champion labor states.

Merchants are benefitting to some extent by the adoption of a hoodlum regalia to be worn by the frolicers. The costumes and headgear resemble Indian shawls. Different concerns as much as force their slaves to get fitted out to advertise the dump they toll in. Like other capitalist affairs it is highly commercialized and possible only by the backwardness of the labor movement. At present the labor unions are petitioning to make all work done for the city reserved for local labor. But they don't demand a labor government.

The Tribune started a popularity contest that has assumed a horrible state of affairs. A number of prizes were offered which included being queen over the frolic. The contest simmered down to two and then the battles lines were drawn. One was a catholic who worked for a Jew. He had a store and it would be an asset to have a queen in his employ. The other was backed by the Ku Klux element. It is said that many workers got excited over this move. It resembled the war hysteria with the hatred and jealousy dividing the workers.

Workers of Duluth, to hell with the chamber of commerce and their frolics. Demand more wages and make the scab contractors pay the union scale. If our fakers want exercise let them get busy and organize the hundreds and thousands that are not. Instead of dancing the zero trot, demonstrate your strength by joining the class conscious workers in their fight for better conditions. The slave market is lined with unemployed. This will increase. With the present system of society, it must be overthrown before a frolic for the workers can be realized. Do your part!

Russian Branch to Give Affair.
The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance Saturday, Feb. 13, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. An interesting program is being arranged. Beginning at 8 p. m. sharp.

Reichard Fertilizer Works Pay Low Wages to Speeded-Up Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 9.—The R. A. Reichard company has a small plant on the outskirts of the city which employs about 35 to 40 workers. They work on an average ten to eleven hours per day and 59 to 64 hours a week. Their hourly wages are 40 to 50 cents. Some of the higher-ups get \$40 a week.

The company has about 8 truck drivers who tour thru the Lehigh Valley cities and towns collecting bones, meat scraps and hides from slaughter houses and meat markets. The company pays a small price for this collected stock to the meat markets. When the drivers bring these scraps back the workers in the shop make them into chicken and pigeon food milling them into different grades and roasting the tallow out. Greases to be used in manufacturing soap is made out of the tallow. Fertilizer is also made in this plant. In the making of the fertilizers many chemicals are used that are injurious to the health of the workers.

The workers in this plant must do the work of two men. They have no lockers for their clothes nor have they properly cared for toilets. There is no water in the plant and if the workers want a drink or wash up they must take a bucket and go to a cistern nearby for the water. Workers do not stay here very long as the speed-up is too fierce. Most of the workers are farmers from nearby cities.

Only 100,000 Negroes in Labor Unions

(Continued from page 1)

to Negroes but discouraging their membership are: Electrical workers, also there are 1,343 Negro electricians; sheet metal workers; plasterers, with less than 100 from 6,000 Negro plasterers; plumbers and steam fitters, also 3,500 Negroes are in this trade. Chicago Negro plumbers have tried for six years to enter the union. Flint glass workers, object to Negro members on the grounds that the glass-blowing pipe is passed from mouth to mouth and no one would use it after a Negro. Journeymen tailors have less than 100 Negro members, claiming few Negro tailors are sufficiently skilled.

Unions admitting but not encouraging Negro members are listed as: Carpenters, 592 of 34,217 Negro carpenters in the union; painters, 279 of 19,600 Negroes organized. Negro workers in these skilled crafts, complain that when they join unions white workers are continually given preference in job assignments.

Unions admitting Negroes freely but in separate locals only: Musicians with 3,000 Negroes; hotel and restaurant workers with 1000 Negroes; journeymen barbers, laundry workers, tobacco workers, United Textile Workers, cooks and waiters, and American Federation of Teachers. Division in the latter is partly due to separate schools; in the barbers because of clientele; in the textile union because Negroes are in southern mills where mixed unions are difficult.

Most Negro unionists are in unions admitting Negroes freely to mixed or separate unions: Longshoremen, hod carriers and building laborers, tunnel workers. Geographical location largely determines whether locals are separate or mixed. Boot and shoe workers, federal employees, mail carriers, post office employees' unions follow the same policy.

United Mine Workers and the garment unions admit Negroes only in mixed locals. Independent Negro unions are the Railroad Men's Association, a union of railway workers barred from regular craft unions but willing to affiliate with American Federation of Labor when restrictions are removed, admitting them to full membership. Dining car men are not favorably disposed to join the American Federation of Labor and Pullman porters have not expressed their policy.

Chicago I. L. D. Has Conference Tonight

All International Labor Defense branches are asked to send their delegates and secretaries are also urged to attend the conference to be held at 180 West Washington street, Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock. Unions and sympathetic organizations should send their delegates to this important conference.

Important to All Workers

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
White Terrorists Ask for Mercy.
5 Cents.
Translation of
Principles of Communism
by Frederick Engels.
10 Cents.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO WELCOME TRUMBULL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull, at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

Zeigler Coal Miners' Trial Is Resumed With Cobb on Stand

(Continued from page 1)
door! Kill the sons of b—!" Under such expert coaching even the most backward can contribute to a frame-up.

Oberry stated he was standing at the foot of the stairs leading to the hall and had heard the noise of chairs crashing and "moans and groans." When asked if he had heard a revolver shot he said he did not. This demonstrates the fact that the prosecution witnesses have the rare faculty of hearing and seeing only, what is necessary to railroad Henry Cobb and his comrades to prison.

Defense to Present Case Soon

This monotonous round of graphophone-like statements of prosecution will last at least another day. Then the defense will have a chance to clear the fog with over a hundred witnesses and show what really happened that night.

Gilbert, Minn., Work People's Co-operative Condemns Fascism

GILBERT, Minn., Feb. 9.—The International Work People's Co-operative Association at its annual meeting condemned the fascist attacks on workers' and farmers' co-operative and endorsed the proposal of the Red International of Labor Unions for an international conference of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to combat fascist attacks on the co-operative.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

POLICE MURDER WORKER ON WAY FROM PRISON

Police Assassinate Polish Communist Leader

WARSAW, Poland, Feb. 9.—Comrade Gardjenski, member of the central executive committee of the Communist Party of Poland who was arrested at Grodno, was killed by police while on his way from the prison to a railroad station from where he was to come to Warsaw.

In Wolynia, a province which once belonged to Ukraine and which was occupied by Poland during its war on Soviet Russia in 1921, for the first six months of 1925 according to the reports of the government inspector there were 18 attacks on an average every week on workers and peasants on whom the Polish police had cast their suspicion. Of 100 workers and peasants arrested, 42 were executed immediately and 17 bound over to a court-martial.

Quincy Co-Operative Protests Fascist Terror in Italy

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Co-operative Trading company at their annual meeting passed a resolution condemning the vicious fascist attacks on the Lega Nazionale, and the Italian Co-operative Society and joins in the call for an international conference to fight fascism.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1926.
Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
No. Blacksmiths' District Council, 118 S. Throop St.
1 Bolter Makers, Monroe and Racine.
20 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242 Carpenters, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
1693 Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2263 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922 Carpenters, 5414 S. Halsted St.
2507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181 Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3 Hod Carriers, 1332 W. Division St.
562 Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
126 Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
376 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 53rd St.
54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
6 Plasterers, 810 W. Monroe St.
Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697 Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth St.
1340 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 53rd St.
7:30 p. m.
11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
72 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
45 Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
7:30 p. m.
753 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759 Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
789 Teamsters (Bone), 6909 S. Halsted Street.
13046 Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.
Note—Unless otherwise stated all

BIGGEST BLIZZARD OF WINTER DOES NOT KEEP BOSTON CAP MAKERS FROM PICKETING SHOPS

By S. D. LEVINE, Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—That nothing could defeat the Boston cap makers in their strike for recognition of their new agreement was demonstrated today. In a blinding snow blizzard, which made it almost impossible for any human being to be outdoors the strikers went on picket duty, and with faces beaming with joy they would come to the headquarters happy that they braved the storm.

The strikers held another meeting today at which Bert Miller, new district organizer of the Workers Party in Boston, was the speaker. Comrade Miller congratulated the strikers on their heroic battle and the splendid fighting spirit they are showing. He told them that they were not alone in this struggle and outlined to them

the class struggle thruout the country and the work done by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit. He was very enthusiastically received.

The strike is in excellent shape and there is every indication that it will soon end with a victory for the workers.

DOWN-AND-OUT WORKERS ARE THE PREY OF SCAB CONTRACTORS

By ARMENIUS, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—"Seven painters wanted; apply 346 W. 25th street" I read in the New York World. It was 6 a. m. and half an hour later I was at the place.

There were 20 men waiting for the boss. It was very cold and we had to keep walking back and forth to keep warm.

At eight o'clock the boss arrived. A short, stout, red faced man, well dressed, wearing gold rimmed spectacles. He had the air of a Prussian captain of Huns and a Wall Street stock broker combined. He began by asking if any one wished a cup of coffee or anything to eat. No one answered. Then he called each one separately and spoke with him in undertones so that the others could not hear what was said.

My turn came, and he asked me if I was out of work. I told him that I was more or less so. "Can you do any scaffold work," he asked me. I told him that I could. "Then stand aside and get ready to work," he said. I asked him what kind of work it was,

what my wages were going to be, and what were the working hours. This was enuf. He told me to go away. He had use for me.

But I decided to wait and learn all I could about this kind-hearted boss, who had begun by offering coffee and food to those of us who might have been hungry.

Mr. Jacobson is a scab contractor and had been one for years. He contracts for a job, then advertises in the papers for help. From those who come to answer the advertisement he selects the men who are on the verge of starvation and puts them to work at \$2 and \$4 a day, and sometimes for less.

By using those shameless tactics this boss is one of the most independent contractors in this city. He has grown rich at the expense of starving workers. Yet he considers himself a friend of those who are out of work and always boasts that he gives a "feed" to any one who is hungry. His asking us if any one wished a cup of coffee or a meal had not any other purpose in view but to find out who was starving so that he could hire him at the lowest pay.

The Big Parade.
By HARRY ANDERSON.
(Worker Correspondent)

There is no form of art that is as subsidized as the moving picture industry. The greater share of pictures produced are nothing more than plain bunk, either in the form of rotten sex plays or meaningless sob stories. Occasionally there comes a picture that contains germs of art, due sometimes to wonderful technique, sometimes to a good plot plus skillful acting.

In the latter category we can place "The Big Parade." The plot, while dealing with the last war, is almost void of all propaganda. This is not a flag waving proposition but a portrayal of a combination of mud and murder with very little of what the average bourgeois calls glory.

It is presented at the Garrick theater, two performances daily, matinee and evening.

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BY MAX BEDACHT.
15 Cents.

"To make clear to the masses the inevitability and necessity of a separation from opportunism, to educate these masses to revolution by a pitiless struggle against opportunism... that is the correct Marxian aim of the international proletarian movement."—LENIN.



Indispensable to Communists!

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A Side Light on North Dakota

Today the remnants of the North Dakota non-partisan league are assembled at Bismarck, that state. One group, known as the Sorlie-Nye faction is opposed to the newly organized farmer-labor party of that state, while another faction, realizing the futility of non-partisanship is avowedly in favor of endorsement of the farmer-labor party.

In preparation for the convention a number of shady political charlatans, corrupt editors, jay-bird lawyers and the usual riff-raff of spoils politics, have opened up a veritable barrage of lies against the farmer-labor party. The weekly rural press that thrives upon the crumbs it gets thru questionable political sources is trying to smog the issue by resorting to the hoax of raising the Communist bogey, because avowed Communists are aiding in the fight to establish a farmer-labor party. One of the most stupid and crooked of these editors is one Ernest A. Frances, whose record is, according to reliable information in possession of THE DAILY WORKER, so vile that if it were generally known he would have to leave the country under cover of night.

This creature published an ignorant screed against the farmer-labor party, repeating in his weird diction all the exploded fables about Russian gold financing the party and so forth.

Like all of his type he did not venture a solution of the ills of the farmers. He remained silent on the present agricultural crisis and said nothing of the futility of the government's various panaceas. Challenged to a debate by active leaders of the farmer-labor party this petty scribbler evaded the issue.

Such creatures dare not face the light of publicity. Editor Francis dares not debate for he knows that in an open discussion in his own town wherein his career could be exposed he would have to account for his financial management of the farmers' paper that he edits, he would have to answer for his record while county attorney and for sundry other things that are unprintable—in other words he would have to leave town between dusk and dawn to escape the wrath of the people he pretends to speak for.

Senate Demands Strike Intervention

Democratic and insurgent republican senators succeeded yesterday in rallying 55 votes against 21 for the administration and passing a resolution requesting Coolidge to intervene in the coal strike. The fact that the administration forces opposed the resolution does not mean they are in principle against government intervention where necessary to defend the interests of the employers. They are considering the political consequences in the coming congressional elections. The record of Coolidge as a strikebreaker is already too long and too odious to be revived thru action in the anthracite strike.

Coolidge and his supporters realize that the combination of mine owners and traitorous union leaders has thus far been adequate to defend the interests of the bosses. Since the power of the government is not needed, why take steps that may antagonize the organized workers?

The vote of the senate places Coolidge between two horns of a dilemma. If he does intervene he will be assailed by organized labor; if he refrains he will be accused of pussy-footing on the strike.

The action of the senate makes the anthracite strike a political football and makes it all the more necessary that quick and decisive action be taken by the strikers. The action of the general grievance committee of Wilkesbarre urging desertion of the mines by the maintenance men, thereby making the strike general, should be put into immediate effect. Every effort must be made to bring the strike to a victorious close in spite of the treachery of Lewis, Cappellini and company and the present ominous threat of government intervention.

Anti-Imperialism in Far East

The International Association of Oppressed Peoples, recently organized at Canton, China, already embracing suppressed peoples of the Far East, has extended invitations to affiliate to other similar organizations of the world, including the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the American Negro Labor Congress, the Colonial Union of France and the nationalist movements in Java and the Philippines.

With the division of the whole world into two camps—the predatory imperialist nations against the colonial peoples and those living under the mandates of the league of nations—it is only the logic of events that the oppressed peoples unite to liberate themselves from the hideous and debasing thrall of imperialism.

The collapse of the league mandate system in the Middle and Near East, the storming of Damascus which for a time threatened to inflame the Mohammedan world, the war against the Rifians in Morocco and the unrest in Egypt and India tend to aggravate a situation that is already dangerous for the great powers of the world.

If the potential insurrectionary forces in Asia and Africa can be consolidated into one centrally directed movement a death blow can be administered to imperialism throughout the world.

Mussolini pretends to know the history of his country and imagines himself emulating the dictators of the past. He can derive small consolation from the fact that after a creature of his type went down with the Roman kingdom it was 500 years before any Roman politician dared mention the word king except in execration.

Before Walter Trumbull gets very far on his tour of the nation the United States government will regret the hour it put him in prison.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Prove Charges Against World Court

By H. M. Wicks

THE death of Senator Medill McCormick, of the International Harvester trust, left Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, the undisputed leader of the irreconcilables in the republican party. As chairman of the powerful foreign relations committee in the senate the Idaho senator was in a strategic position to assail the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge world court program and he took full advantage of it.

Beginning his campaign two months before the opening of the senate he had the combination of administration and democratic forces on the defensive in spite of the efforts of the old guard to offset the Borah agitation by marshalling its forces in forensic array. Added to the stalwarts of the senate were such luminaries as Charles Evans Hughes and Edward Bok. The latter handled the Morgan slush fund. Pacifist societies, barely receiving end income to furnish salaries for the secretaries, were suddenly revived. Defunct churches suddenly received contributions that had a far greater effect than the water of everlasting life the preachers peddle to their parishioners, all the riff-raff, the lunatic fringe, the Greenwich village disciples of Sappho and Freud and Oscar Wilde and Frank Harris, the vegetarians, liberals, millennial dawns, impoverished cross-roads country newspaper editors, experienced such prosperity as they had never known, as a veritable Niagara of glittering gold flowed from the vaults of Wall Street in a stream that has not yet been stopped because the fight is, as yet, only partially won.

Day and night for months the motley crew repeating the litany of pacifism in the service of imperialism intoned in unison the propaganda of the House of Morgan. But even then the overwhelming majority of the American people remained skeptical.

Opinions were divergent regarding the meaning of American adherence to the world court; some thought we were to become involved in a scheme whereby England could use this nation for its own purposes. Others, a minority, recognized the fact that it was a maneuver to enable the House of Morgan more effectively to pursue its course of world conquest.

The Fight Opens.
FOR the third time in a message to congress Coolidge advocated adherence to the world court. Indulging in the customary banalities about stability, tranquility and peace, he again presented the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge program. He repeated the bromide that the court was not a part of the league.

Then, on the appointed day, December 17, the resolution was called up and the battle began. It could hardly be described as a debate. Unable to marshal one fact that would prove their case the Coolidge republicans and the Wilson (Morgan) democrats devoted their time to perverting the decisions of the court. Desperately they tried to prove that the court was not a part of the league, that instead of an instrument of imperialism it was the benefactor of the human race. But so often as they twisted the facts of history so often were they exposed by the opposition.

Efficacy of "Moral" Force.
COOLIDGE was exposed time and again as the veriest pee-wee in state-craft. In his message he had de-

scribed him "as clean as a hound's tooth." Willis, one of the luminaries of the Coolidge camp said on the floor of the senate:

"Who, it is asked, enforces the judgments of the world court? I reply, senators, that these decisions are enforceable only by an enlightened and a civilized public opinion, just as are the decisions of the court across from this chamber (the United States supreme court—H. M. W.), a court which, certainly required neither armistice nor navy to enforce its decrees."

Only the most unthinking dolt takes seriously such sentiments as those expressed by Coolidge and Willis. Never at any time, under any conditions, in all the history of the world has there been a court that was not backed by armed force. Even the most insignificant courts in the United States have their policemen and constables to enforce their decrees. The United States courts have all the power of the police, the army, the jailers and hangmen back of them to enforce their de-

slimy subterfuge or puritanical piffle can efface that plain fact.

A Frank Statement.
SENATOR BRUCE, of Maryland, one of the Wilson democrats, has little patience with the evasiveness of Coolidge and his crew, so when he addressed the senate on the question of American adherence to the court he said:

"I have always thought the views of Roosevelt as to the means by which the authority of the league should be maintained as peculiarly sagacious and sound. He did not believe that in executing its aim it can dispense with force. He felt that just as a city must have its policemen and a commonwealth its soldiers to preserve law and order; so the league of nations, to make its mandates good, must have its international police force or army; and so I feel. There is little, if not, peace in the world that is not commanded."

Bruce went further in his address

and openly proclaimed that nothing, in his judgment, can fulfill our international obligations except full membership in the league of nations. The Maryland senator, who is recognized as an authority on the league and the world court, frankly stated:

"The court is the auxiliary of the league, empowered to render decisions and advisory opinions which the league has the organ to carry into effect."

Anyone can verify the correctness of Bruce's opinion by reading article 136 of the brigand's treaty of Versailles which refers to the court as "the permanent court of international justice of the league of nations."

The president of the world court on the day of its official opening declared "the court is one of the principal organs of the league."

He Opposed Entry to World Court



SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Beaten at Every Turn.

WITH a mass of unimpeachable documentary evidence from the records of the court itself, the opposition senators proved their case and defeated in debate the administration-democratic combination at every turn. Finally the Coolidge defenders were in such dire straits that they made pitiful pleas to enter the court because Elihu Root, one time secretary of state and former senator, was really the founder of the court and that his superlative judicial mind could never be turned to such base uses as to try to betray the United States into European entanglements. After a number of senators, including Willis, Smoot and Lenroot, had finished eulogies of Root, Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, a farmer-laborite, devoted several hours to proving that Elihu Root's mind was far from profound, that at sundry times and places Root had displayed a type of mind that was anything but judicial, and finally gave a laughable example of the judicial calibre of the cranial apparatus of Elihu, by quoting an insane diatribe against the Germans during the progress of the world war. In a speech before the eminences of the legal fraternity, the American Society of International Law, in April, 1918, Root said:

"You know the Germans are only half civilized in all that makes for civilization. . . . (Germany) has the abnormal instincts which characterize her barbarisms and separate her from any civilized people. She has the intolerance, the incapacity to realize the right of existence of others, which characterizes her and her people as barbarians."

This exceedingly judicial observation was repeated with variations by the distinguished Mr. Root for an hour or more, concluding with the sage and scientific observation that "They are really a lower organization than the countries who are opposed to them now . . . just as a jellyfish is a lower organization than the bird."

This is on a par with the cheap propaganda of George Creel and F. Guy Empey.

So, besides blasting the court as an instrument of peace, the opposition heaped ridicule upon the austere political shyster, Elihu Root, who served the House of Morgan in the preliminary conferences held for the purpose of creating the world court.

Borah's Devastating Speech.

AS was to be expected, the speech of William E. Borah was the outstanding event of the conflict. On January 14th he addressed the senate. Long before the appointed hour

the galleries were crowded to view the slaughter of the Coolidge-democratic combination. The galleries were not disappointed. On their own ground and with their own arguments, Borah annihilated the contentions of the administration supporters. Constantly interrupted by the administration apologist, Lenroot, of Wisconsin, the Idaho senator continued his course. He proved that the league is not an instrument of peace but of war, that the court was unthinkable apart from the league.

But the burden of his speech was that the United States would be at a disadvantage in the court because England with her dominions and colonies would be able to dominate the court. Said Borah:

"Canada is a member of the league; Australia is a member of the league; Egypt is a member of the league; and under the statute Great Britain could have a member, and either one of the other British members of the league—Canada, Australia, or any other member—could have a member on the court."

Whereas, Washington and the founders of the nation had warned against entanglements in the affairs of Europe, the Coolidge-democratic combination was striving to plunge the nation into the troubled waters of European diplomacy. Such was the argument of Borah.

The opposition could not refute his charges without committing themselves as agents of the House of Morgan. It is only the Marxian, the proletarian revolutionist, who can reply to the arguments of a Borah.

Living in the Past.

BORAH and Shipstead and the other liberals and representatives of the middle bourgeoisie live in the past. Their ideas, like those of the late La Follette, belong to the colonial period, when the United States was a weak nation, struggling to establish its right to exist. He repeats the isolationist slogans Washington, Jefferson and the other giants of that period penned against the great monarchist nations of Europe that threatened all bourgeois democratic institutions of their day.

It is true that Great Britain has seven votes in the league, but that does not frighten the House of Morgan. Borah specifically mentions Australia and Canada as potential votes against the United States. Morgan and his agents know that instead of counting these two nations as enemies he will be able to rely upon them as allies in a conflict with Britain. Already Canada is under the financial domination of the United States and the liberal (T) McKenna-King government of that nation is far more responsive to the demands of Wall Street than to those of England. Australia is also being drawn into the scheme of American imperialism and is rapidly becoming alienated from England.

Within the world court and the league the House of Morgan hopes to achieve political and diplomatic victories that will further defend its economic interests in these British dominions as well as throughout the rest of the world. That is the point that Borah and his supporters miss and being the central point of Morgan's policy it explains why they are impotent against the administration-democratic combination.

Next Article—Some of Borah's Aids in the Court Fight.

Notes of an Internationalist OTTO BAUER MAKES CONDITIONS

By JOHN PEPPER.

A GREAT good fortune is to be our share. Otto Bauer, the leader of the Austrian social-democracy, stated in a large meeting of functionaries of the Vienna social-democratic organization that under certain conditions he was ready to undertake a journey to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Bolshevik god is truly good. He has prepared for us this beautiful Christmas present.

Mr. Otto Bauer is so extremely gracious that he condescends to pay a visit to our workers and peasants' republic. Of course Otto Bauer sets certain "conditions." It would be altogether too much of a good thing if so prominent an Austro-Marxist as Mr. Otto Bauer, who even has been minister for foreign affairs of the bourgeois Austrian republic, were to declare himself ready, unconditionally, to visit our unhappy land now deserted by all social-democratic democracy and idiocy.

WE do not care to discuss his conditions at present, he really does not demand too much. "Only" the legalization of the social-democratic party in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in other words, liberty for counter-revolution and the undermining of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He really does not demand very "much," he only asks for the liquidation of the Communist movement in Europe, in other words, a monopoly for the social-democratic party in leadership of the proletariat, or, otherwise as stated, an open track for unrestrained betrayal, for limitless opportunism in the labor movement. Mr. Otto Bauer's price is really quite cheap. He is ready to journey to the only workers'

and peasants' republic in the world in exchange for two "little" concessions, namely, the liquidation of the proletarian dictatorship in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the liquidation of the European Communist movement, that is, the liquidation of the Russian as well as the world revolution. Now, it is well known that we in the workers' and peasants' republic are very hospitable but we fear that, notwithstanding all our hospitality, we shall liquidate neither the Russian nor the world revolution merely to be able to welcome Otto Bauer here as our guest.

OTTO Bauer said something more. He not only fixed "conditions," he also "recognized" the great progress which our Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has made on every field in recent times. We would like to recapitulate the things that even Mr. Otto Bauer was compelled to "recognize." He noted:

1. The development of our agriculture;
2. The development of our industry;
3. The improvement of the material condition of the working class;
4. The gains registered by the Soviet government in social legislation;
5. The progress in the field of popular education;
6. The general achievements "of the Bolsheviks in recent years have proven that it is possible to get along without capitalists."

It is of course, not unimportant that so-called-in-the-world a menshevik as Otto Bauer is compelled to admit these basic facts even tho with a bit-

ter-sweet smile. But every day from morning to night, for eight long years, Mr. Otto Bauer has done nothing but "prove" that the Bolsheviks are the enemies of socialism and that what is going on in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is not socialist construction but rather the compromising of socialist ideas. As a superior "European" he always tried to prove that the "Asiatic backwardness" of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics could lead only to a peasant swamp and never to socialism. For eight years Otto Bauer has cursed the Bolsheviks because they eliminated the bourgeoisie, because they proved practically to the workers the non-essentiality of the capitalists, and now, all of a sudden Otto Bauer declares the greatest achievement of the Bolsheviks to be that they have demonstrated to the entire world that workers can get along quite well without capitalists.

We are very grateful for this "recognition" on the part of Mr. Otto Bauer and we find but consequent that, five minutes after this "recognition" he is so terrified by his own courage that he demands the legalization of these Russian mensheviks whose only program is to convince the working class that capitalism is unspeakable, that he demands the liquidation of the European Communist parties, whose sole program is to render capitalism superfluous to the workers not only of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics but of the whole world.

Flight School Retirement Plan.
Three of the 70-year old teachers that were placed on the pension list have petitioned Judge Hugo M. Friend to enjoin the school board from putting the emeritus service decision into effect until its validity is determined. The petitioners point out that since its validity has not been passed on it can be revoked or changed at any time to suit the school board. The aged teachers want to be sure of their pensions.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MAKES PROFIT OF MORE THAN \$100,000,000 DURING 1925; WORKERS SPEEDED UP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The Pennsylvania railroad, leading off in the railroad industry with a 1925 profit of more than \$100,000,000 reveals the capacity of the carriers to share their record prosperity in substantial wage increases to their employees if they cared to. The Pennsylvania report is just one in the series of annual statements now coming out which strike the prosperity note over and over again.

The Pennsylvania showing exceeds the fondest expectations of the millionaire interest sin control. For the first time in history the road's profits have passed the \$100,000,000 mark. The previous year's profits are exceeded by \$21,308,094 or by 27%. The return to holders of the half billion dollars of common stock will be about 12% after all deductions.

The 1925 record profits are "due in large measure to the efficient cooperation" of the employees is admitted in The Wall Street Journal. The workers have been speeded up. Altogether \$26,837,786 more business was done than in 1924, transportation costs (of which wages make up a considerable part) were actually \$5,137,916 less. The journal comments:

"Probably one explanation is the increasing stock interest being taken by the employees. Most of the railroad dollar has always gone to labor, and employees are now benefiting to an increasing extent in the much larger segment which is distributed in dividends."

The statement that most of the railroad dollar has always gone to labor is not accurate. Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that except in abnormal years, less than half of the railroad dollar is paid to the workers who produce the transportation. The normal proportion of wages to revenue is around 43%.

The statement, however, shows how the financial interests are expecting that the distribution of a small minority of stock to the employees will buy their interest in efficiency and their

Awakement

Listen! It is sounding.
Over the world, clear,
Comes the noise of the clamer
Tyrants fear.

Hearken! It is saying
Patiently build
For the hour when the vision
Will be fulfilled.

Like a red thread running
From land to land,
The whole world binding
In a crimson strand,
Run the ships of the Masters
Fleet and strong,
Bearing the Revolution along.

Like a red storm shouting
Over land and sea,
Heard in China and Italy,
Heard in England and heard in Spain,
Over the world and back again,
Shout the guns of the Masters
Hoarse and strong,
Speeding the Revolution along.

Tramp, tramp, tramping
The soldiers go,
Flaunting the slavers' flags of war,
Hep, hep, hepping
With steel and lead
The sea-dogs come, and the ground
Is red—
From Port au Prince to far Hong
Kong,
Bearing the Revolution along.
—Henry George Weiss.